

# NO PIGTAIL ON OUR UNCLE SAM, INSISTS T. R.

Continued from First Page.

caution in the face of the hurricane as an evidence of virtue on our part. It was merely an evidence of blind and timid weakness.

"When after six months Germany announced that we would conduct a submarine blockade of England under circumstances which rendered inevitable the loss of American lives. We sent her an ultimatum announcing that in such case we would hold her to a strict accountability. I use the word 'ultimatum' for it is the only word to describe the document containing the words 'strict accountability.' If these words mean anything. When we look that action we placed ourselves in a position where it became a crime against ourselves not immediately to prepare."

"Fourteen months have passed since Germany has again and again done what we said she should not do. We have protested, we have warned, we have sometimes warned, against what has been done, but we never took a single step in the way of preparation to enforce our words if we supply it should become necessary to do so. At present we have sent another ultimatum to Germany, no stronger than the one sent fourteen months ago, but the circumstances of its delivery are such as to seem to indicate that more weight must be attached to it. Yet we are still not preparing in any way."

Need First Class Navy.

"We need beyond everything else a first class navy. We cannot possibly get it unless the naval programme is handled with steady wisdom from the standpoint of a nation that accepts the unbuilding and unwise policy of naval disarmament. It is not an educational institution. It is Uncle Sam's right arm of defense, and that arm is meant to be a sword, not a pen. The minute the effort is made to turn a battleship into an ambulatory schoolhouse we spoil the battleship without getting the schoolhouse."

"The navy stands foremost. But to rely only on the navy would be as foolish as in a battle to rely only upon infantry or only upon artillery. Only upon trench digging. Back of the navy must stand the regular army; and back of the regular army must stand the trained strength of the nation."

"The regular army is indispensable. Here again, gentlemen, let me ask you to do your part in seeing that our people understand the utter folly of embarking on a policy unless we have the means to enforce that policy. A treaty has recently been proposed by the government authorities in Washington under which we guarantee the territorial integrity of all the South American republics, with, as a quid pro quo, the assurance of these republics (Honduras, Nicaragua and Ecuador for instance) that they will guarantee our territorial integrity."

"Translate this into terms of fact. If the treaty does not mean what it purports to mean it is insincere, and worse. If it does mean what it purports to mean, then we are to guarantee that we will go to war to defend, say, Terra del Fuego on behalf of somebody else. Yet the upholders of this proposal in the same breath announce that we are not to go to war for our own rights or our own citizens."

"Before going into any more grandiose promises let us keep the moderate promises we made in the Hague conventions, and before we promise action on behalf of others which might necessitate an army of two or three million men being sent abroad to fight in a quarrel in which interest was purely altruistic let us consider the fact that in order to send an army after a Mexican bandit, although the army was operating in company with the forces of the de facto government of Mexico, we had to strip our country of regular soldiers until we did not have enough left to patrol the border."

Need of Action.

"The Mexican affair, by the way, offers the best possible example of the need that this country should deal with things and not merely with words. For some years Mexico has stood to us much as the Balkan peninsula stood to Europe. Success or failure in our Mexican policy is no more local matter. If in this place foreign policy fails it means general failure."

"The problem is not primarily a military one, although now unfortunately our failure to grapple with it intelligently and in terms of fact may well mean that there may have to be a military prelude to the real settlement. The settlement itself will come only when we make up our minds to render constructive and disinterested service on a common sense basis, as we so successfully did in Cuba."

"We are continually told that we have kept out of war with Mexico. Yet we have been at peace with Mexico. Yet the total number of Americans killed in Mexico whose names have been published, leaving out of consideration the large number whose names have not been published, exceeds the number of Americans killed in the war with Spain. I do not care by what name they call this. Perhaps we have not been at war with Mexico, but twice we have been at war in Mexico, and the Mexicans have been industriously at war with us to the extent of repeatedly killing our men, women and children and repeatedly insulting our flag."

"The advocates of half preparedness are no more loyal to the interests of this country than are the advocates of unpreparedness. For the statement that preparedness invites war, it relies on a par with that hoary falsehood which says that it takes two to make a quarrel. With the fate of Belgium before our eyes no man can be so stupidly blind to the truth as to question that absolutely good conduct, absolute peacefulness, absolute devotion to industry and the possession of a good government and the doing of justice at home and abroad, all put together, do not by one moment delay or in the smallest degree work to prevent an attack from a pocket of military nation outside, if there has been failure of military preparedness on the part of the attacked nation and if the military nation thinks it advantageous to make the attack."

Urges Swiss System.

"The preparedness of a big, highly efficient navy and a small, highly efficient regular army will meet our immediate needs and can be immediately undertaken. But ultimately and to meet our permanent needs I believe with all my heart in universal training and universal service on some modification of the Swiss or Australian systems adapted to the needs of our American life."

"Our foreign policy should be maintained on the basis of showing courteous regard for the rights and feelings of others and a refusal to be irritated over or take offense at trifles, but at the same time an equally courteous but resolute insistence upon our own rights. Insolence and disregard of the rights and feelings of others may embolden us in war, but weakness and conveying the impression that we fear others are even more certain to do so in the long run."

"Strength, courage and the courteous doing of justice tend to avert war, weakness and abuse of all weakness con-

blinded with bluster, tend in the long run to make it inevitable. We stand for the peace which comes as a matter of right to the just man armed and not for the peace which is purchased by the sword at the cost of abject submission to wrong. The peace of cowardice ultimately leads to war as the end of a record of shame."

"Industrial service is essential. There can be no full preparation for military service unless there is industrial preparation. Few of our people have even the slightest idea of the enormous amount of supplies of every kind necessary to carry on modern war; its quantities of food, clothing, rifles, cannon, shells, cartridges, medical supplies, automobiles, railway cars, high explosives. If the supply of raw material gives out, if skilled laborers fitted for manufacture are not to be found, if the deliveries of goods are not made with the promptness and certainty only to be obtained through perfectly organized industrial machinery, the result is that the loss would have to be made good by an incalculable wastage of life among our soldiers."

Survey of Resources.

"There should be a survey of the producing resources of the country and the development and practical working out in time of peace of plans for minimum annual educational orders to be placed by the army and the navy with thousands of firms widely distributed geographically and the enrolment in time of peace of the labor which it is necessary to keep on the job in time of war. We shall need organized business in time of war just as in time of peace. Our duty is not only to encourage excessive profit making in time of war, but also to see that its activities are for the benefit of the whole country."

"The Government should provide against excessive profit making in time of war, and it can only do this as a sequence to reasonable encouragement of the many private plants which in the event of war come under the control of the Government. These plants, through some such system as the annual educational orders referred to, could be made ready for efficient munitions work in time of war."

"The Government encouragement could be also used to secure one of its features those things for labor which it is most necessary to secure: proper working and living conditions and provision for insurance compensation against sickness, accident and old age."

"Not one step has been taken by Congress to help secure these industrial conditions. Not one step has been taken to secure the nationalization of industry in time of war. The railroad business, in particular, in so far as interstate commerce and everything directly or indirectly connected with it is

concerned, should be made a national matter, with a national incorporation law, and the whole power of regulation (which should itself be part of a process of encouragement) lodged in the Federal commission, the purpose being to encourage the business in every legitimate way, while also seeing that it is managed in the interest of the public, in the interest of the investors, managers and wage workers."

"Let the Government regulate the corporations; but let this regulation be an incident of hearty cooperation with them to secure their well being and also the well being of those who work for them and of those for whom they work. Capital must be organized on a large scale just as labor must be organized on a large scale; but both forms of organization must justify themselves by showing that they are not only beneficial to themselves but to the people as a whole."

"I speak for military preparedness. I speak for industrial preparedness. I speak for the performance of international duty, which can only come when we fit ourselves to do our duty to ourselves and when we have made up our minds never to make good by any nation which cannot be kept, which ought not to be kept, and which will not be kept."

"I speak of all this in the interest of peace, at any price man, we will have produced an American faithful only to the spirit of the Tories of 1776 and the Copperheads of 1861 and fit only to vanish from the earth. Love of ease, shrinking of effort and duty, unwillingness to face facts, the desire to comfort ourselves by words that mean nothing—all these spell worthlessness while our civilization lasts and spell also a speedy and ignominious end of that civilization."

"In this tremendous crisis of the world if we think we can sit apart, do nothing, utter lofty platitudes and devote ourselves only to money making we shall surely go down with a crash. I ask you of the West to take the lead in the effort for a robust and virile nationalism, fit and ready to cope with all possible dangers and to make good by any appeal to the spirit of sane, common sense which faces things as they practically are, and I appeal also to the East to take the lead in giving the goal and struggles toward that goal."

I ask for military preparedness as an arm to help the soul of the nation. I ask for it to quicken the national conscience, to help the national discipline.

"I ask that we prepare ourselves within; and we cannot prepare ourselves within unless we also prepare against danger from without. You hate the waste and blood spilling of war. So do I. You cannot hate such waste and blood spilling more than I do. The most lamentable of all the tragedies connected with blood spilling is the spilling of the blood of brave men too late to secure the end for which the blood is spilled. Under such conditions there is no chance of triumph; the dreadful choice is between dying hopelessly for the right and yielding abjectly to triumphant iniquity. May we so act in the present that neither we ourselves nor our children's children shall ever in the future have to face so evil an alternative."

"As soon as I left college I joined the National Guard, exactly as I became a member of my local party organization. I did not intend that any one should go my fighting for me or do my governing for me. I don't regard a man as fit to be a free man if he can't do his own share of the work of governing in peace and his own share of fighting in case of war. According to the same principle I ask you men here to do the work of preparing yourselves and not let any one else do it for you."

"We must secure peace both for ourselves and for others. To do so we must be both strong and just; for weakness invites injustice at its own expense, and really is a sure way of warding off injustice from others. I ask you to prepare so that we may secure peace for ourselves and for others, not the peace of weakness, the peace of selfishness, but the peace of righteousness and of justice, the peace of brave men."

"We must not only do away with sectionalism, but we must see that our Congress, to help secure these industrial conditions, in so far as interstate commerce and everything directly or indirectly connected with it is

concerned, should be made a national matter, with a national incorporation law, and the whole power of regulation (which should itself be part of a process of encouragement) lodged in the Federal commission, the purpose being to encourage the business in every legitimate way, while also seeing that it is managed in the interest of the public, in the interest of the investors, managers and wage workers."

"Let the Government regulate the corporations; but let this regulation be an incident of hearty cooperation with them to secure their well being and also the well being of those who work for them and of those for whom they work. Capital must be organized on a large scale just as labor must be organized on a large scale; but both forms of organization must justify themselves by showing that they are not only beneficial to themselves but to the people as a whole."

"I speak for military preparedness. I speak for industrial preparedness. I speak for the performance of international duty, which can only come when we fit ourselves to do our duty to ourselves and when we have made up our minds never to make good by any nation which cannot be kept, which ought not to be kept, and which will not be kept."

"I speak of all this in the interest of peace, at any price man, we will have produced an American faithful only to the spirit of the Tories of 1776 and the Copperheads of 1861 and fit only to vanish from the earth. Love of ease, shrinking of effort and duty, unwillingness to face facts, the desire to comfort ourselves by words that mean nothing—all these spell worthlessness while our civilization lasts and spell also a speedy and ignominious end of that civilization."

"In this tremendous crisis of the world if we think we can sit apart, do nothing, utter lofty platitudes and devote ourselves only to money making we shall surely go down with a crash. I ask you of the West to take the lead in the effort for a robust and virile nationalism, fit and ready to cope with all possible dangers and to make good by any appeal to the spirit of sane, common sense which faces things as they practically are, and I appeal also to the East to take the lead in giving the goal and struggles toward that goal."

I ask for military preparedness as an arm to help the soul of the nation. I ask for it to quicken the national conscience, to help the national discipline.

"I ask that we prepare ourselves within; and we cannot prepare ourselves within unless we also prepare against danger from without. You hate the waste and blood spilling of war. So do I. You cannot hate such waste and blood spilling more than I do. The most lamentable of all the tragedies connected with blood spilling is the spilling of the blood of brave men too late to secure the end for which the blood is spilled. Under such conditions there is no chance of triumph; the dreadful choice is between dying hopelessly for the right and yielding abjectly to triumphant iniquity. May we so act in the present that neither we ourselves nor our children's children shall ever in the future have to face so evil an alternative."

"As soon as I left college I joined the National Guard, exactly as I became a member of my local party organization. I did not intend that any one should go my fighting for me or do my governing for me. I don't regard a man as fit to be a free man if he can't do his own share of the work of governing in peace and his own share of fighting in case of war. According to the same principle I ask you men here to do the work of preparing yourselves and not let any one else do it for you."

"We must secure peace both for ourselves and for others. To do so we must be both strong and just; for weakness invites injustice at its own expense, and really is a sure way of warding off injustice from others. I ask you to prepare so that we may secure peace for ourselves and for others, not the peace of weakness, the peace of selfishness, but the peace of righteousness and of justice, the peace of brave men."

"We must not only do away with sectionalism, but we must see that our Congress, to help secure these industrial conditions, in so far as interstate commerce and everything directly or indirectly connected with it is

concerned, should be made a national matter, with a national incorporation law, and the whole power of regulation (which should itself be part of a process of encouragement) lodged in the Federal commission, the purpose being to encourage the business in every legitimate way, while also seeing that it is managed in the interest of the public, in the interest of the investors, managers and wage workers."

"Let the Government regulate the corporations; but let this regulation be an incident of hearty cooperation with them to secure their well being and also the well being of those who work for them and of those for whom they work. Capital must be organized on a large scale just as labor must be organized on a large scale; but both forms of organization must justify themselves by showing that they are not only beneficial to themselves but to the people as a whole."

"I speak for military preparedness. I speak for industrial preparedness. I speak for the performance of international duty, which can only come when we fit ourselves to do our duty to ourselves and when we have made up our minds never to make good by any nation which cannot be kept, which ought not to be kept, and which will not be kept."

"I speak of all this in the interest of peace, at any price man, we will have produced an American faithful only to the spirit of the Tories of 1776 and the Copperheads of 1861 and fit only to vanish from the earth. Love of ease, shrinking of effort and duty, unwillingness to face facts, the desire to comfort ourselves by words that mean nothing—all these spell worthlessness while our civilization lasts and spell also a speedy and ignominious end of that civilization."

"In this tremendous crisis of the world if we think we can sit apart, do nothing, utter lofty platitudes and devote ourselves only to money making we shall surely go down with a crash. I ask you of the West to take the lead in the effort for a robust and virile nationalism, fit and ready to cope with all possible dangers and to make good by any appeal to the spirit of sane, common sense which faces things as they practically are, and I appeal also to the East to take the lead in giving the goal and struggles toward that goal."

I ask for military preparedness as an arm to help the soul of the nation. I ask for it to quicken the national conscience, to help the national discipline.

"I ask that we prepare ourselves within; and we cannot prepare ourselves within unless we also prepare against danger from without. You hate the waste and blood spilling of war. So do I. You cannot hate such waste and blood spilling more than I do. The most lamentable of all the tragedies connected with blood spilling is the spilling of the blood of brave men too late to secure the end for which the blood is spilled. Under such conditions there is no chance of triumph; the dreadful choice is between dying hopelessly for the right and yielding abjectly to triumphant iniquity. May we so act in the present that neither we ourselves nor our children's children shall ever in the future have to face so evil an alternative."

"As soon as I left college I joined the National Guard, exactly as I became a member of my local party organization. I did not intend that any one should go my fighting for me or do my governing for me. I don't regard a man as fit to be a free man if he can't do his own share of the work of governing in peace and his own share of fighting in case of war. According to the same principle I ask you men here to do the work of preparing yourselves and not let any one else do it for you."

"We must secure peace both for ourselves and for others. To do so we must be both strong and just; for weakness invites injustice at its own expense, and really is a sure way of warding off injustice from others. I ask you to prepare so that we may secure peace for ourselves and for others, not the peace of weakness, the peace of selfishness, but the peace of righteousness and of justice, the peace of brave men."

"We must not only do away with sectionalism, but we must see that our Congress, to help secure these industrial conditions, in so far as interstate commerce and everything directly or indirectly connected with it is

concerned, should be made a national matter, with a national incorporation law, and the whole power of regulation (which should itself be part of a process of encouragement) lodged in the Federal commission, the purpose being to encourage the business in every legitimate way, while also seeing that it is managed in the interest of the public, in the interest of the investors, managers and wage workers."

"Let the Government regulate the corporations; but let this regulation be an incident of hearty cooperation with them to secure their well being and also the well being of those who work for them and of those for whom they work. Capital must be organized on a large scale just as labor must be organized on a large scale; but both forms of organization must justify themselves by showing that they are not only beneficial to themselves but to the people as a whole."

"I speak for military preparedness. I speak for industrial preparedness. I speak for the performance of international duty, which can only come when we fit ourselves to do our duty to ourselves and when we have made up our minds never to make good by any nation which cannot be kept, which ought not to be kept, and which will not be kept."

"I speak of all this in the interest of peace, at any price man, we will have produced an American faithful only to the spirit of the Tories of 1776 and the Copperheads of 1861 and fit only to vanish from the earth. Love of ease, shrinking of effort and duty, unwillingness to face facts, the desire to comfort ourselves by words that mean nothing—all these spell worthlessness while our civilization lasts and spell also a speedy and ignominious end of that civilization."

"In this tremendous crisis of the world if we think we can sit apart, do nothing, utter lofty platitudes and devote ourselves only to money making we shall surely go down with a crash. I ask you of the West to take the lead in the effort for a robust and virile nationalism, fit and ready to cope with all possible dangers and to make good by any appeal to the spirit of sane, common sense which faces things as they practically are, and I appeal also to the East to take the lead in giving the goal and struggles toward that goal."

I ask for military preparedness as an arm to help the soul of the nation. I ask for it to quicken the national conscience, to help the national discipline.

"I ask that we prepare ourselves within; and we cannot prepare ourselves within unless we also prepare against danger from without. You hate the waste and blood spilling of war. So do I. You cannot hate such waste and blood spilling more than I do. The most lamentable of all the tragedies connected with blood spilling is the spilling of the blood of brave men too late to secure the end for which the blood is spilled. Under such conditions there is no chance of triumph; the dreadful choice is between dying hopelessly for the right and yielding abjectly to triumphant iniquity. May we so act in the present that neither we ourselves nor our children's children shall ever in the future have to face so evil an alternative."

"As soon as I left college I joined the National Guard, exactly as I became a member of my local party organization. I did not intend that any one should go my fighting for me or do my governing for me. I don't regard a man as fit to be a free man if he can't do his own share of the work of governing in peace and his own share of fighting in case of war. According to the same principle I ask you men here to do the work of preparing yourselves and not let any one else do it for you."

"We must secure peace both for ourselves and for others. To do so we must be both strong and just; for weakness invites injustice at its own expense, and really is a sure way of warding off injustice from others. I ask you to prepare so that we may secure peace for ourselves and for others, not the peace of weakness, the peace of selfishness, but the peace of righteousness and of justice, the peace of brave men."

"We must not only do away with sectionalism, but we must see that our Congress, to help secure these industrial conditions, in so far as interstate commerce and everything directly or indirectly connected with it is

concerned, should be made a national matter, with a national incorporation law, and the whole power of regulation (which should itself be part of a process of encouragement) lodged in the Federal commission, the purpose being to encourage the business in every legitimate way, while also seeing that it is managed in the interest of the public, in the interest of the investors, managers and wage workers."

"Let the Government regulate the corporations; but let this regulation be an incident of hearty cooperation with them to secure their well being and also the well being of those who work for them and of those for whom they work. Capital must be organized on a large scale just as labor must be organized on a large scale; but both forms of organization must justify themselves by showing that they are not only beneficial to themselves but to the people as a whole."

"I speak for military preparedness. I speak for industrial preparedness. I speak for the performance of international duty, which can only come when we fit ourselves to do our duty to ourselves and when we have made up our minds never to make good by any nation which cannot be kept, which ought not to be kept, and which will not be kept."

"I speak of all this in the interest of peace, at any price man, we will have produced an American faithful only to the spirit of the Tories of 1776 and the Copperheads of 1861 and fit only to vanish from the earth. Love of ease, shrinking of effort and duty, unwillingness to face facts, the desire to comfort ourselves by words that mean nothing—all these spell worthlessness while our civilization lasts and spell also a speedy and ignominious end of that civilization."

"In this tremendous crisis of the world if we think we can sit apart, do nothing, utter lofty platitudes and devote ourselves only to money making we shall surely go down with a crash. I ask you of the West to take the lead in the effort for a robust and virile nationalism, fit and ready to cope with all possible dangers and to make good by any appeal to the spirit of sane, common sense which faces things as they practically are, and I appeal also to the East to take the lead in giving the goal and struggles toward that goal."

I ask for military preparedness as an arm to help the soul of the nation. I ask for it to quicken the national conscience, to help the national discipline.

"I ask that we prepare ourselves within; and we cannot prepare ourselves within unless we also prepare against danger from without. You hate the waste and blood spilling of war. So do I. You cannot hate such waste and blood spilling more than I do. The most lamentable of all the tragedies connected with blood spilling is the spilling of the blood of brave men too late to secure the end for which the blood is spilled. Under such conditions there is no chance of triumph; the dreadful choice is between dying hopelessly for the right and yielding abjectly to triumphant iniquity. May we so act in the present that neither we ourselves nor our children's children shall ever in the future have to face so evil an alternative."

"As soon as I left college I joined the National Guard, exactly as I became a member of my local party organization. I did not intend that any one should go my fighting for me or do my governing for me. I don't regard a man as fit to be a free man if he can't do his own share of the work of governing in peace and his own share of fighting in case of war. According to the same principle I ask you men here to do the work of preparing yourselves and not let any one else do it for you."

"We must secure peace both for ourselves and for others. To do so we must be both strong and just; for weakness invites injustice at its own expense, and really is a sure way of warding off injustice from others. I ask you to prepare so that we may secure peace for ourselves and for others, not the peace of weakness, the peace of selfishness, but the peace of righteousness and of justice, the peace of brave men."

"We must not only do away with sectionalism, but we must see that our Congress, to help secure these industrial conditions, in so far as interstate commerce and everything directly or indirectly connected with it is

concerned, should be made a national matter, with a national incorporation law, and the whole power of regulation (which should itself be part of a process of encouragement) lodged in the Federal commission, the purpose being to encourage the business in every legitimate way, while also seeing that it is managed in the interest of the public, in the interest of the investors, managers and wage workers."

"Let the Government regulate the corporations; but let this regulation be an incident of hearty cooperation with them to secure their well being and also the well being of those who work for them and of those for whom they work. Capital must be organized on a large scale just as labor must be organized on a large scale; but both forms of organization must justify themselves by showing that they are not only beneficial to themselves but to the people as a whole."

"I speak for military preparedness. I speak for industrial preparedness. I speak for the performance of international duty, which can only come when we fit ourselves to do our duty to ourselves and when we have made up our minds never to make good by any nation which cannot be kept, which ought not to be kept, and which will not be kept."

"I speak of all this in the interest of peace, at any price man, we will have produced an American faithful only to the spirit of the Tories of 1776 and the Copperheads of 1861 and fit only to vanish from the earth. Love of ease, shrinking of effort and duty, unwillingness to face facts, the desire to comfort ourselves by words that mean nothing—all these spell worthlessness while our civilization lasts and spell also a speedy and ignominious end of that civilization."

"In this tremendous crisis of the world if we think we can sit apart, do nothing, utter lofty platitudes and devote ourselves only to money making we shall surely go down with a crash. I ask you of the West to take the lead in the effort for a robust and virile nationalism, fit and ready to cope with all possible dangers and to make good by any appeal to the spirit of sane, common sense which faces things as they practically are, and I appeal also to the East to take the lead in giving the goal and struggles toward that goal."

I ask for military preparedness as an arm to help the soul of the nation. I ask for it to quicken the national conscience, to help the national discipline.

"I ask that we prepare ourselves within; and we cannot prepare ourselves within unless we also prepare against danger from without. You hate the waste and blood spilling of war. So do I. You cannot hate such waste and blood spilling more than I do. The most lamentable of all the tragedies connected with blood spilling is the spilling of the blood of brave men too late to secure the end for which the blood is spilled. Under such conditions there is no chance of triumph; the dreadful choice is between dying hopelessly for the right and yielding abjectly to triumphant iniquity. May we so act in the present that neither we ourselves nor our children's children shall ever in the future have to face so evil an alternative."

"As soon as I left college I joined the National Guard, exactly as I became a member of my local party organization. I did not intend that any one should go my fighting for me or do my governing for me. I don't regard a man as fit to be a free man if he can't do his own share of the work of governing in peace and his own share of fighting in case of war. According to the same principle I ask you men here to do the work of preparing yourselves and not let any one else do it for you."

"We must secure peace both for ourselves and for others. To do so we must be both strong and just; for weakness invites injustice at its own expense, and really is a sure way of warding off injustice from others. I ask you to prepare so that we may secure peace for ourselves and for others, not the peace of weakness, the peace of selfishness, but the peace of righteousness and of justice, the peace of brave men."

"We must not only do away with sectionalism, but we must see that our Congress, to help secure these industrial conditions, in so far as interstate commerce and everything directly or indirectly connected with it is

concerned, should be made a national matter, with a national incorporation law, and the whole power of regulation (which should itself be part of a process of encouragement) lodged in the Federal commission, the purpose being to encourage the business in every legitimate way, while also seeing that it is managed in the interest of the public, in the interest of the investors, managers and wage workers."

"Let the Government regulate the corporations; but let this regulation be an incident of hearty cooperation with them to secure their well being and also the well being of those who work for them and of those for whom they work. Capital must be organized on a large scale just as labor must be organized on a large scale; but both forms of organization must justify themselves by showing that they are not only beneficial to themselves but to the people as a whole."

"I speak for military preparedness. I speak for industrial preparedness. I speak for the performance of international duty, which can only come when we fit ourselves to do our duty to ourselves and when we have made up our minds never to make good by any nation which cannot be kept, which ought not to be kept, and which will not be kept."

"I speak of all this in the interest of peace, at any price man, we will have produced an American faithful only to the spirit of the Tories of 1776 and the Copperheads of 1861 and fit only to vanish from the earth. Love of ease, shrinking of effort and duty, unwillingness to face facts, the desire to comfort ourselves by words that mean nothing—all these spell worthlessness while our civilization lasts and spell also a speedy and ignominious end of that civilization."

"In this tremendous crisis of the world if we think we can sit apart, do nothing, utter lofty platitudes and devote ourselves only to money making we shall surely go down with a crash. I ask you of the West to take the lead in the effort for a robust and virile nationalism, fit and ready to cope with all possible dangers and to make good by any appeal to the spirit of sane, common sense which faces things as they practically are, and I appeal also to the East to take the lead in giving the goal and struggles toward that goal."

I ask for military preparedness as an arm to help the soul of the nation. I ask for it to quicken the national conscience, to help the national discipline.

"I ask that we prepare ourselves within; and we cannot prepare ourselves within unless we also prepare against danger from without. You hate the waste and blood spilling of war. So do I. You cannot hate such waste and blood spilling more than I do. The most lamentable of all the tragedies connected with blood spilling is the spilling of the blood of brave men too late to secure the end for which the blood is spilled. Under such conditions there is no chance of triumph; the dreadful choice is between dying hopelessly for the right and yielding abjectly to triumphant iniquity. May we so act in the present that neither we ourselves nor our children's children shall ever in the future have to face so evil an alternative."

"As soon as I left college I joined the National Guard, exactly as I became a member of my local party organization. I did not intend that any one should go my fighting for me or do my governing for me. I don't regard a man as fit to be a free man if he can't do his own share of the work of governing in peace and his own share of fighting in case of war. According to the same principle I ask you men here to do the work of preparing yourselves and not let any one else do it for you."

"We must secure peace both for ourselves and for others. To do so we must be both strong and just; for weakness invites injustice at its own expense, and really is a sure way of warding off injustice from others. I ask you to prepare so that we may secure peace for ourselves and for others, not the peace of weakness, the peace of selfishness, but the peace of righteousness and of justice, the peace of brave men."

"We must not only do away with sectionalism, but we must see that our Congress, to help secure these industrial conditions, in so far as interstate commerce and everything directly or indirectly connected with it is

concerned, should be made a national matter, with a national incorporation law, and the whole power of regulation (which should itself be part of a process of encouragement) lodged in the Federal commission, the purpose being to encourage the business in every legitimate way, while also seeing that it is managed in the interest of the public, in the interest of the investors, managers and wage workers."

"Let the Government regulate the corporations; but let this regulation be an incident of hearty cooperation with them to secure their well being and also the well being of those who work for them and of those for whom they work. Capital must be organized on a large scale just as labor must be organized on a large scale; but both forms of organization must justify themselves by showing that they are not only beneficial to themselves but to the people as a whole."

"I speak for military preparedness. I speak for industrial preparedness. I speak for the performance of international duty, which can only come when we fit ourselves to do our duty to ourselves and when we have made up our minds never to make good by any nation which cannot be kept, which ought not to be kept, and which will not be kept."

"I speak of all this in the interest of peace, at any price man, we will have produced an American faithful only to the spirit of the Tories of 1776 and the Copperheads of 1861 and fit only to vanish from the earth. Love of ease, shrinking of effort and duty, unwillingness to face facts, the desire to comfort ourselves by words that mean nothing—all these spell worthlessness while our civilization lasts and spell also a speedy and ignominious end of that civilization."

"In this tremendous crisis of the world if we think we can sit apart, do nothing, utter lofty platitudes and devote ourselves only to money making we shall surely go down with a crash. I ask you of the West to take the lead in the effort for a robust and virile nationalism, fit and ready to cope with all possible dangers and to make good by any appeal to the spirit of sane, common sense which faces things as they practically are, and I appeal also to the East to take the lead in giving the goal and struggles toward that goal."

I ask for military preparedness as an arm to help the soul of the nation. I ask for it to quicken the national conscience, to help the national discipline.

"I ask that we prepare ourselves within; and we cannot prepare ourselves within unless we also prepare against danger from without. You hate the waste and blood spilling of war. So do I. You cannot hate such waste and blood spilling more than I do. The most lamentable of all the tragedies connected with